

FETOMATERNAL OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BEYOND 40 WEEKS OF GESTATION

ABSTRACT

The definition of prolonged pregnancy according to international guidelines is 42 completed weeks or more than that from the first date of last menstrual period. Although 42 completed weeks is used as cut off it is not an absolute threshold. Accurate estimation of gestational age and expected date of delivery is important for successful outcome of pregnancy.

Because both maternal and fetal morbidity increase once pregnancy goes beyond the dates.

Aim of the Study

- To analyses the optimum period of intervention in pregnancy beyond the expected date of delivery
- To study the fetal and maternal outcome
- To study the mode of delivery in pregnancy beyond dates

Materials and Methods

- The study done in institute of obstetrics and gynecology in egmore MMC in 2016
- It is a prospective study
- Pregnant women which includes pregnancy beyond 40 weeks
- Patients were recruited based on inclusion criteria

From this analysis

More number induction is seen beyond 40weeks of gestation compared to term pregnancy.

As with more induction more number Caesarian rate is seen in pregnancy beyond 40weeks of gestation.

In this study there is increased neonatal and perinatal morbidity beyond 40 weeks of gestation

Conclusion

- Postdated pregnancies should be correctly diagnosed.
- Properly planned and effective management required.
- As the perinatal morbidity is more in postdated pregnancy careful intrapartum monitoring should be done.
- Proper monitoring will found that hypoxic fetus at an early time.

Keywords

Prolonged Pregnancy, Maternal and Perinatal Morbidity, Intrapartum Monitoring.